Licenſed,

October 14, 1685.

Rob. Midgley.

Licenſed,

October 14, 1685.

Rob. Midgley.

A DIRECT

METHOD

Of Ordering and Curing People of that Loathſome Diſeaſe, the

SMALL-POX,

TEACHING

The Common ſort of People (to whom the Care of the Sick is for the moſt part committed) how to go thorow their Buſineſs, with much more Safety, Eaſe, Speed, and Certainty than hath been hitherto commonly known.

AS ALSO

How to prevent the uſual Deformity of Marks and Scars, with the moſt uſual Names of ſuch Remedies as are neceſſary to be made uſe of; with their Doſe, and the Manner of Applying them. All made plain to the Meaneſt Capacity: For the Benefit of all,

But Eſpecially the POOR.

Being the Twenty Years Practical Experience and Obſervations of *John Lamport*, alias *Lampard*, Practitioner in *Chyrurgery* and *Phyſick*.

Errata. Page 5. l. 4. for *or Vitriol*, r. *of Vitriol*. p. 28. l. 3. *I Cure*.

LONDON,
Printed by *J. Gain*, for the Author, and are to be Sold by *Samuel Crouch* at the *Flower-de-luce*, at the Entrance of *Popes-head Alley* in *Cornhill*, 1685.

THE EPISTLE TO THE READER.

Country-men,

THis ſmall Tractate was intended as an Appendix to another book now almoſt ready for the Preſs, but that occaſion which did move me to think of inſerting it at the end of that Book (being augmented) hath expoſed this ſooner to a view than was intended.

Of how ſingular uſe a Treatiſe of this kind may prove to all ſorts of people, may eaſily be conceived, if we do but conſider

how hard a matter it is to get any body but to enter into an infected house; the great Charge it is for poor people to pay a Nurse, and how ignorant the most of them are of their business when they are obtained.

Or do but consider what a sad condition it is, when it happens in a Family, where none hath had the distemper, and a Tender is not to be gotten; whereby the Husband, is constrained to tend the Wife, or she her Husband; or they sometimes three, four or more Children sick of this Disease: How Joyful would they be to know my cheap Antidote, for preserving some to tend the rest? Or to be assured with what Liquor they may boldly and safely refresh their Darling Husbands, Wives, or scorched thirsty Babes.

To the Reader.

Or what would not some pretty Maidens (yea, or young men either) give, to preserve that beauty they have hitherto enjoyed.

All this have I (by Gods assistance) often performed, far beyond the expectation or belief of most people, and now for the general good of Mankind do freely communicate my Experience.

And Lastly, Let me perswade you, not to give heed to those who (out of Envy, or Self-Interest, Demetrius *like) tell you that I do not understand the Subject of which I have written, because I cry down cooling Liquors as poyson to Febrile people; for I do assure you that I have not Wrote from bare Conjecture, but from undeniable Experiments; as you will quickly find when you do put my Advice into Practice.*

Wishing

To the Reader.

Wiſhing you happy Succeſs, with my Prayers to God Almighty, for his bleſſing on my Endeavours, under his alone Protection as it is, I Emit it to the World.

He who fault with this doth find
I'le thank him when he proves more kind.

From my Study in
Havant, *septem.*
28 *die Lunæ*
1685.

J. L.

THE

THE CURE OF THE Small-Pox.

I Having written a ſmall Treatiſe concerning the many groſs Abuſes and dangerous Errors, commonly uſed amongſt ſuch as do pretend to the Curious Art of Healing, diſcovering the evil of ſuch fraudulent Impoſtors to the Capacities of plain Country People. Upon hearing the Lamentation of divers Perſons, not only that the ſmall Pox was ſpread much about the Country, but alſo that many did die of it; did reſolve to * conclude that book with theſe ſhort but ſure Directions for ordering people in that Diſeaſe. Being fully perſwaded that I can hardly do my Country much better ſervice, than to communicate my knowledge herein; having had large Experience, and wonderful happy Succeſs, as well in curing without much difficulty or future (*a*) Marks, as preſerving thoſe converſant amongſt the ſick, from the (*b*) Infection; being things much deſired by all people that do conceive them-

* But the urgency of the occaſion, by the raging of the diſtemper, hath forced this Abortive Birth.

a Mrs. *Badmerings* familynear to *Albington*, & one *Gibs* at *Felpham week.*

b John Haman Needle-maker of *Chicheſter.*

themſelves in danger of this Noyſom Diſeaſe, and well known for Truth to all ſuch as have imployed me.

Yea, whilſt I lived in *Aldingbourne*, there was one Notable Example, *viz.* all died that had this Diſtemper not one eſcaping until three died out of one ſmall (*c*) Family; and one out of a Neighbours (*d*) Houſe, yet the former wanted not the Advice of the moſt famous Men in the Faculty of Medicine. The later did immediately (after the death of his ſervant) ſeek to me, and God ſo bleſſed my Endeavours that not one more died, yet one Child or * more had the Diſeaſe; but, if I forget not, they hardly kept their bed a day for it.

c Mr. *T. Green.*
d *Hen. Limbrick.*
* *Upon enquiry I hear that it was two children and one ſervant.*

One great Cauſe of this Diſeaſe being ſo Mortal in the Country, is becauſe the Infection doth make many Phyſitians backward to viſit ſuch Patients, either for fear of taking the Diſeaſe themſelves or transferring the infection to others.

By this means the Tending Nurſes do generally aſſume the ſole Authority of Phyſitians, although that their Experience perhaps is no more, but what they did gather by their being once a ſufferer under the like ignorant practicing Nurſes.

And in caſe the Maſter of the Family do give himſelf the Trouble and Charge of taking Advice and Remedies of ſome able Phyſitian, yet this ſignifies nothing; for their ignorant Confidence is ſuch, that they will be * guided no farther by it than it agrees with their own ſhallow Brains, and Cuſtomary Practice.

* *By help of my directions the Maſter or Miſtreſs may be able to guide and controul the moſt confident Nurſe.*

And conſidering how hard it is to break or alter an Old Cuſtom that hath fully poſſeſſed the fond conceits of a multitude of ignorant people; I have reſolved

reſolved not to ſtrive againſt ſo turbulent a ſtream; but rather endeavour to make ſuch (as are not too proud to learn) more able in their Callings, by communicating my Knowledge, grounded on Reaſon, and confirmed by many Experiments.

And to begin I will teach an Antidote or preſerving Medicine, which is this;

Take *flos ſulphuris* (*i. e.*) flowers of Brimſtone (which is commonly ſold by the Apothecaries) four ounces, of clarified Honey one pound; warm the Honey, and then ſtir in the powder, and ſo keep it in a Gally-pot for your uſe.

And when you do conceive your ſelf to be in danger of the ſmall Pox, take the quantity of a Nutmeg or more, at Morning and Evening or oftener if you pleaſe.

You may go about your buſineſs as at other times, not minding any order of Diet, for it is a very ſafe harmleſs Medicine and never the worſe for being cheap. I have had very happy ſucceſs in the uſing it, as there are ſeveral living can bear me (*e*) Witneſs; and ſome of them (I believe) will wonder to ſee me make it ſo common, but it is the Real Good of my Neighbour that I do aim at in publiſhing this Paper, and not Applauſe.

e Hen. Betſworth *a Mole-catcher in* Chicheſter.

Thoſe people that are near a Chymiſt may do well to get ſuch flowers as have been twice or thrice ſublimed; and the laſt time from *Colcothar*; for an Ounce of ſuch are worth 3 or 4 ounces of thoſe that are commonly ſold.

Caution. But beware that you do not uſe powdered Brimſton in the ſtead of *flos ſulphuris*, leaſt you ſhould meet with a little Ratsbane amongſt it.

But to my buſineſs, when you find ſome of the ſymptomes to appear, as the Head-ach, Drowzineſs, ſometimes motions to vomit, pain in the back, theſe or ſome of theſe ſigns being accompanied with a feaver (at a ſeaſon when the ſmall Pox are rife) you may well Imagine that the Diſeaſe hath ſeized the Patient.

When theſe ſigns do ſhew themſelves (do not run madding to Dr. *Dunce* or his Aſſiſtance to be let bloud) but go to your Chamber (I do not ſay to your bed) and drink ſtrong Beer, and now and then a Glaſs of Sack; and never fear increaſing the Feaver by your ſo doing, for it ſtrengthens Nature to caſt out his Adverſary that way which Nature doth moſt incline unto, as ſometimes by Vomit, ſometimes by Sweat and Urine.

But I have alwayes given an Antimonial Vomit, as ſoon as I could poſſibly have a fit time to give it, (of which more hereafter) for it doth expel ſuch a quantity of the Morbifick Matter, from all parts of the body, but eſpecially from the (*f*) Head and (*g*) Stomach, that the diſeaſe afterwards ſeems to be quite Maſtered; no light-headed diſcourſe, no unruly actions, no exceſſive thirſt appearing (or very little) afterward. And this have I done with very happy ſucceſs very often; nay I have had ſome Patients have been angry that they ſhould be confined to their Chamber

f Riv. pag. 13. ſaith, *Aqua Bened. purging upwards and downwards, bringeth ſuch a quantity of flegme not only from the g ſtomach, but from the brain alſo.* &c

ber for a few Pimples (as they called them); and ſome never kept within doors.

But ſuch as cannot have well prepared Antimony, may give a drachm of Salt or Vitriol; and for want of that, give a drachm or a drachm and half, or two drams of purified white Vitriol, and thoſe which cannot obtain that neither, were better to give the like quantity of crude white Vitriol than not to Vomit at all; for I have always obſerved that according as the ſtomach is more or leſs loaded with ill humors, ſo is this diſeaſe more or leſs violent; and not as ſome of our Country-people conjecture, as people that are fat and corpulent to be full of the ſmall-pox; and that ſpare lean people ſhould have but few.

I ſhall in the next place give my Reader a Taſte of ſome other Authors Opinion, how far they may be ſaid to countenance this kind of Practice; and will herein be as brief as poſſible I can, as having treated more largely in the forementioned Book, under the Title of Feavers.

Doctor *Riverius* in his *Practice of Phyſick, page* 624, telleth us, That the Cure of Peſtilential Fevers muſt be directed to three things, *viz*, The Fevers muſt be oppoſed with Coolers and Moiſteners, the Putrefaction with (*h*) Evacuators and Alterers, the Malignant Quality with Antidotes. In the Chapter of putrid Feavers, *pag.*576, he ſayes, *'But if thirſt be cauſed by a Cholerick Humor contained in the Stomach, the ſaid Humor muſt be voided by Vomit or* * *Stool.*

h *There is no quicker nor ſafer evacuation than by a Chymical vomit. But do not think that Tobacco and ſuch like are to be uſed.*

* *How dangerous Stools are, every Nurſe can tell you.*

The

The Cholerick Humor here ſpoken of, being ſtirred, is generally the cauſe of Super natural Thirſt, in all Fevers whatſoever.

In the Chapter aforeſaid *pag.* 570 he writes thus, Sometime alſo in the beginning of theſe Fevers, *Vomit* is to be procured, *viz.* when the Patient is much vexed with illneſs of Stomach, and with Vomiting, *&c.* And many times it falls out that great quantity of matter is contained in the Stomach and parts thereabouts, which muſt be evacuated as ſoon as poſſible may be by Vomit; (then he giveth a good Reaſon for ſo doing) ſeeing no Concoction can be expected of ſuch Excrementitious matter in ſo great a * quantity; and whatſoever the Patient eats or drinks is changed into ſuch like Humors and encreaſes the matter which is Cauſe of the Diſeaſe. Then by conſequence to pour your cooling Julips, Apozemes, Pippin-Poſſets, *&c.* into ſuch depraved Stomachs, is like to pouring Oyl on Fire (to quench it) inſtead of Water.

* *Is it beſt in a great quantity, and bad in a ſmall?*

Then he tells us, that *Fernelius* hath well obſerved, that all ſuperfluity of Humors in the Stomach, Spleen, Pancreas, Meſentery, and the cavity of the Liver, is conveniently emptied out by a *Vomit*, which ſometimes will not be removed by * Medicines that work downwards, though divers times Adminiſtred. Thus far *Riverius*.

* *Why then do you uſe them.*

Now I muſt tell you that the Material cauſe of putrid Feavers, and the ſmall-pox is the ſame; but that which doth put it into act, (or ſets it on

on working) is different: for the ſmall-pox is ſet on Fire by the contagious * Air; as you may ſee that a common ſurfet (as you call it) when the ſmall-pox is Epidemical it often turneth to be the ſmall-pox, which had otherwiſe proved only a putrid Feaver. But of this I have given a larger account in another Treatiſe, which I hope ſhortly to publiſh.

* *And in patrià Feavers, by eating, or drinking to exceſs; or ſome violent agitation, in labour or exerciſe.*

I will ſay no more of Vomits in this place, having in the aforeſaid book ſhewed almoſt a Univerſal uſe of them, and proved it by undeniable Experiments.

And conſidering the averſneſs of many people to this kind of Phyſick; partly out of a natural Antipathy, but more from obſerving the bad Events of ill prepared Medicines, too frequently made uſe of by ſuch, whoſe Idleneſs and Ignorance keeps them from the knowledge of good Chymical Remedies; of which well prepared *Vomits* are (to my knowledge) of moſt admirable benefit to ſick People.

Well, if you will not be ſo ſuddenly rid of your Diſeaſe, as you might be by vomiting half a dozen times in two hours ſpace; then I muſt give a touch again at the order of diet. And here I will tell you again, that if you keep your Patients from ſtrong Beer to ſatisfie their Thirſt, you do thereby exceedingly increaſe the Diſeaſe: And note likewiſe, that if you perſwade them to eat either Fleſh or Broth, you do almoſt as ill; But if you will be feeding them (though far better it were

were let alone until they Hunger after it) then give them now and then three or four ſpoonfuls of a plain Sack-Poſſet, or a piece of White-bread Toaſt dipped in ſuch ſtrong Liquor as the Patient likes beſt, whether it be Sack, White-wine, Metheglin, Cyder, March or Mild Beer, or good Ale: and fear not to let him make his Toaſt ſwim in his Stomach if he do deſire it.

And for to make you the bolder I will give you Doctor *Thompſons* Opinion herein, in his Book of preſerving the Bloud, *pag.* 164, ſays he, "Let none then Hæſitate to offer liberally what "is potulent or liquid to one that is Thirſty, for "'tis both neceſſary and conſentaneous to Nature "ſo to do: yea, through this omiſſion the good "juice or ſolid parts may ſuffer a deperdition.

And in the next *page*, having given divers Reaſons for giving ſtrong Beer in Fevers, he breaks out thus, "Away then with theſe Clogging, Dull, "Flat, Vapid, Debilitating Decoctions of the "Kitchin, with all their crude vegitable Ingredi-"ents, moſt injurious to a febrile Stomach.

Page 166 at Figure 3, he writes thus, "As "there are a company of Non-ſenſical Phyſitians, "who are loath to allow the dry ſoul of one "ſcorched in a Fever a ſufficient quantity of moi-"ſture to allay their Thirſt: ſo are there Multi-"tudes of Learned Dogmatiſts (I am certain Egre-"giouſly Ignorant in this particular) who though "they aſſent their Patients ſhould have good "ſtore of Liquor granted them, as properly an-"ſwerable to the indication of Siccity or drought,

"yet

" yet muſt it be ſo qualified, that it ought by " no means to contain too many hot particles, " leaſt they ſhould ſeem to act contrary to the " definition of a Feaver which is as they pro- " claim it but falſly a preter-natural heat, where- " fore they ſtrictly enjoyn Poſſet-drink made " with ſome poor ſtarvling Liquor, Barley-water, " wherein cooling or very temperate Herbs are " boyled, ſmall Beer, fair Water, Roſe-water, " with ſome acid Juice mixed, *&c.* To this " they moſt devoutly keep a weak Wretch, not " doubting to mitigate (although they have failed " many Million of times) a *Cauſos* or any burn- " ing Fit.

And a little after he ſaith, " That they will " by no means approve of a Cup of Wine, or a " draught of ſtrong Beer or Ale (becauſe too hot " as 'tis fancied) the Principal Corroborating " * Diet, which I conſtantly preſcribe to my " Patients. Thus far Dr. *Thompſon.*

* *Pray obſerve that this ancient, ingenious, induſtrious, honeſt Artiſt tells us plainly, that ſtrong Beer, Ale and Wine, which other Doctors do forbid, he conſtantly preſcribe to his Patients (not only as drink) but their cheifeſt diet alſo.*

To proceed, if you can get any of the oil of *Sulphur* by the Bell, and drop in 6, 8 or 10 drops into a draught of ſtrong Mild Beer now and then, it will wonderfully help a weak ſtomach to concoct the ill humors collected therein; which will much refreſh the Patient.

If they come forth ill or ſeem too flat (as you call it) then give now and then a Glaſs of Sack, with a dozen or twenty drops of *Elixir Proprietatis* therein; this chears the Vital Spirit

exceedingly, if the *Elixir* be good; which it is hard to obtain; for the more excellent a Remedy is; the more are they which do (through Ignorance or Avarice) Adulterate the same.

Therefore take this Course, first observe if it be thick as blood, then it is Rich or strong of the Ingredients, and the fewer drops will serve for a Dose. Secondly, Smell to it, if it be strong of the Saffron, that is another Token of its Goodness. Thirdly, Taste a drop on your tongue, for although it be always bitter, yet the less bitter the more better; for that is a sign of being well digested. But if all these hold, and it hath a harsh Taste on the Tongue, it is not good; as being made with a Menstruum mixed with Oyl of Vitriol or Sulphur; which although I have directed to be given in the Patients Beer, yet in the Elixir it is not to be allowed; because it doth corrode the principal ingredients, *viz.* Myrrh, Aloes, and Saffron.

Yet for all what I have said, you had better make use of either of them, then to have none; although I have seen some sold, that I would not give one ounce of my own preparing, for four of that; of the reason of which odds, I could easily make any ingenious man sensible, by comparing them together.

In the next place, there is a Medicine sold in many places by the Name of *Mathews's Pill*, but in Truth Doctor *George Starkey* was the first

firſt diſcoverer of that Excellent Remedy. But be the Author who it will, its Vertues doth ſufficiently declare his worth; for I never ſaw any thing uſed by any Phyſitian that did ever come near it for giving Eaſe, and reſt in any Feaver of what kind ſoever.

But I might here make the ſame complaint as I did about preparing the *Elixir*, but I forbear.

But I will teach you the right uſe thereof according to my many years Experience.

If your Patient be ſuddenly taken ſo ill as to deſire to go to Bed, you may preſently give him two Pills as big as a Peaſe, and a draught of ſtrong Beer with or after them, and if the party do neither Sleep nor Sweat in an Hour or two, repeat them again, and Beer as before; and repeat it again, and again too, if need be. But if ſickneſs doth not compel them to their bed, defer the giving them Pills until bed-time; but do not miſs giving two or three at going to bed during the whole time of Cure.

But do not load them with Clothes (as the common Faſhion is) but let them be covered, as may be well-pleaſing to the Patient, and of the two it were better they are a little too cold, than to be ever ſo little too hot.

Now becauſe this may ſeem a Paradox to ſome people, being ſo diametrically oppoſite to common practice, I will give my Reaſon for ſo doing.

If they be too hot, the Vital Spirit flyeth from the Center to the Circumference, which should be imploy'd about the (*a*) ſtomach to concoct (or rather digeſt) the Morbifick matter therein contained; which is the Fewel that doth maintain the fire in this Diſeaſe.

a Riv. pag 578. *ſays, A ſpecial regard is to be had of the ſtomach, becauſe the matter offending is chiefly there collected.*

Do not all men ſee how ſlowly the ſtomachs of ſound People do digeſt meat (I do not ſay drink) in hot Weather, for what it doth when the ſeaſon is cold? And from this Concluſion you may draw a Reaſon for the giving ſtrong Liquor to drink to febrile people, *viz.* that in regard the Appetite to eat (*b*) is taken away by the Diſeaſe, it is very abſurd to deny the Patient ſuch ſpirituous drinks as hath underwent a precedent (*c*) Fermentation (to eaſe the ſtomach of the burthen of digeſting) ſo earneſtly deſired by Nature (that ſure guide to true Medicine) that by the quick diffuſing their vigorous Atoms in the bloud, the *Archeus* may thereby be ſpeedily enabled to conflict with the Diſeaſe.

b Riv. pag 578. *Want of Appetite is common in a manner to all Fevers; for when the ſtomach is inflamed thirſt is increaſed, but appetite to eat is diminiſhed.*

c Such are all ſorts of Wine, Cyder, Metheglin and all ſorts of Beer and Ale, of which that is the beſt which the Patient beſt Bleeth, except ſmall Beer.

Here perhaps ſome will ſay that I do write Tautologies; but I anſwer, ſo material a point, being ſo much oppoſed, and that by Perſons eſteemed eminently Learned, ſo much to the prejudice almoſt of all Mankind; cannot be repeated too often, until it hath obtained belief of the Audience.

But

But I have deſigned this Tractate, not to Teach the Learned, but to Inſtruct the poor ignorant Tenders of the ſick, and ſuch poor Wretches as are not able to hire a Tender, much leſs to pay a ſilken Doctor to feel their Pulſe, whileſt they look over the other ſhoulder, or hold ſome perfume to their Noſes: I ſhall rather refer them to the Judicious Writings of Doctor *Starkey*, Doctor *Thompſon*, *Noah Biggs*, and others; who partly from the works of that profound, indefatigable, *Pyrotechnian* Phyloſopher *Van Helmont*; and partly from their own diligent ſtudy and labour at the Fire, (the Touchſtone of Natural things) have not only battered ſome of *Galen's* * Out-works, but made the Foundation of his Phyloſophy to Totter.

* *Their Method.*

It may here be expected, that I ſhould teach ſome Excellent Oyntment to prevent the Pits, Marks and Scars, *&c.* which do commonly ſucceed this Diſeaſe; but I tell you that if the foregoing Inſtructions have been but indifferently followed, there will be no need of the latter.

But for their ſakes who (through ſome occaſion or other) have neglected it, I will give a word or two of this alſo, for I have been forced to do ſomewhat in this kind of Practice; but I would not have my Reader imagine that I do pretend to an abſolute deletion by this way; but

but only a leſſening of the ſame that they may not be ſo much deformed as otherwiſe.

Receipt. So ſoon as the ſmall-pox begin to ſuppurate, that is in plain *Engliſh* to ripen, then take oyntment of Tobacco being melted and with a Feather beſmear the Patients Face as hot as they can endure it; and when they ſit up it will be better to ſit againſt a Chaffing-diſh of Coles for an hour together; but thoſe that cannot you may do well to cover their faces with ſoft paper moiſtened with the Oyntment.

This is the beſt thing that I did ever ſee made uſe of; and yet I have ſpent much time amongſt them, not only in bare viſiting; but have watched ſeveral Nights with ſuch as have ſeemed dangerous; whereby I had greater opportunity to obſerve the Operation of my Remedies: than thoſe who only preſcribe a Medicine by Aim, and ſendeth their Bills to an Apothecary, who oftentimes makes up the quantity with rotten Stuff for want of good; and with chopping and changing for want of ſorts.

Now if any know better (as I doubt not but better is) I ſhould be glad if either out of Chriſtian Charity or Human Pity; he would communicate it to the World for the benefit of poor afflicted Mortals, whoſe Torment under this Diſeaſe cannot be demonſtrated by any Pen; I mean when they have them much, and happen to

to be handled according to the common way of Practice; for otherwiſe it ſeemeth but a light matter to undergo it.

Laſtly, I muſt adviſe you, not to rely too much on the uſe of the moſt Excellent Medicines that the Art of Man can prepare; for our merciful God that giveth us the Aſſiſtance of his Creatures, as well for Food as Medicine; can when he pleaſeth hinder their effect if they are not received with Prayer and Thankſgiving.

Therefore uſe the Means, but do not rely on it; but Pray to God with *S*incerity and Faith, that he would direct to and bleſs the Means, and then you may with confidence and hope expect comfort thereby. To whoſe Great Name be Aſcribed all Power and Glory for evermore, Amen.

Adver-

Advertiſement.

THoſe that have occaſion for any of thoſe Medicines herein mentioned, may have them truly prepared by the Author at Reaſonable Rates, if they are not living too remote from his Houſe in *Havant* near *Portſmouth*; or at the *George* Inn in *Chicheſter* on Mundays, Wedneſdays and Saturdays; or at the *Half Moon* in *Peterfield* on Saturdays only.

Note, My Fever Pills which I have made uſe of many years, is not the ſame with *Matthews's Pill*, ſave in the original only; mine containing ſome eminent Cordial Ingredients which are not in that. Beſides when I do intend it againſt the Stone I add a *Mineral Salt*, which renders it far more Efficacious in that Diſeaſe.

Alſo I have an Electuary for ſuch as cannot ſwallow a Pill, which anſwereth all the intentions of curing this Diſeaſe, except Vomiting.

A N

AN APPENDIX.

WHen I had finiſhed this ſmall Treatiſe and delivered it out of my Hand in order to be Printed; it came into my Mind that I had given directions to *Vomit* ſuch Perſons as ſhould be infected with the *Small Pox*, as the moſt abſolute ſpeedy means to Extirpate that Diſeaſe, but had given no Inſtruction to the ignorant Tenders how to govern the *Pa*tient during the time that it is Working. Therefore I have ſupplied that defect by way of an Appendix, rather than to leave it defective in ſo Material a point.

Therefore I will firſt ſhew (to ſuch as have a little inſight into *Aſtrology*) how to Elect a proper time for the Adminiſtration of the Medi-

cine, and then teach the Nurſe how to do her Office.

Firſt obſerve what *Sign* the Moon is in; for that is the Baſis of your Work.

For of all the ſigns in the *Zodiack*, those that reſemble ſuch Beaſts as do chaw the Cud, are by a general Conſent of *Phyſitians* accounted the beſt. And I do know it to be ſo by my own Experience.

Now which particular ſigns I do prefer before other, you ſhall know by my order in placing them; that which I place firſt, to be firſt made choice of.

For I do eſteem *Capricorn* (♑) before all the reſt; the next, *Taurus* (♉); then *Aries* (♈); after theſe, *Cancer* (♋); *Piſces* (♓); *Scorpio* (♏) and *Sagittarius* (♐). The Moon being in any of theſe ſeven will do indifferent well; but the other five I reject except on very urgent occaſion: the worſt of the five are *Leo* (♌) and *Aquarius* (♒). I do hardly ever give a *Vomit* when the Moon is in either of them, nor often being in *Libra* (♎), *Gemini* (♊) or *Virgo* (♍), but the laſt is the beſt of the laſt five.

Secondly, Obſerve with what Aſpect, and from what *Planet* the Moon is beheld, for I had rather ſhe be void of Courſe, than to be beheld by any *Planet* ſo that her next Application be good:

And

And I do prefer the ill Aſpects of *Jupiter* (♃) or *Venus* (♀), rather than the good Aſpects of *Saturn* (♄) or *Mars* (♂). But the Moon being in *Conjunction* (☌) *Quartile* (□) or *Oppoſition* (☍), with *Saturn* (♄) *Sol* (☉) or *Mars* (♂), beware of giving any purging Medicine. And (☉) and (♄) being ſo Aſpected you ought to forbear likewiſe.

Thirdly, Let one of thoſe ſeven Signs aſcend; and carefully avoid the preſence of ♄ or *Mars* therein; neither let them nor the ☉ behold the Degree aſcending (partilly) by any bad Aſpect, but ☉ corporally in the Aſcendant in any of thoſe ſeven *Signs* is good.

Much more might be ſaid on this Subject, but I deſign Brevity, and this is the ground of all; and what I have written, I have proved by ſeveral Thouſands of Experiments. Now ſuch whoſe Underſtandings cannot comprehend this, let them obſerve when the Moon is in one of thoſe ſeven *Signs*, *viz*, ♍, ♉, ♈, ♋, ♐, ♏, ♑, and avoid ſuch days as ſhe changes on, the full and either of her quarters.

In the next place I muſt teach the Nurſe how to govern the Phyſick in the time of its working.

Therefore when you give any of the Vitriol Vomits, you need not be very curious, do but thus; give a good draught of ſtrong Mild Beer

to the Patient, and in a quarter, or half an Hour after give the Phyſick, being diſſolved in a little ſuch Beer, and then ſome Sugar put into it; which for the moſt part doth quickly come up again loaded with ill Humors; then preſently give the party another draught of the like Beer warm; do thus as often as the Patient doth Caſt, which will be ſometimes two, three, or four times.

But if you take an Antimonial Vomit, then you had need to be more Circumſpect.

The beſt that I do know (that is to be had at the Shops) is that which is called *Aqua Benedicta*; being an infuſion of *Crocus Metallorum* of which (if the *Crocus* be good) one ounce or an ounce and quarter is a ſufficient Doſe for a Man; but that which I have uſed many years is far more Gentle, and yet the Doſe is much bigger, *viz.* 4, 5, or 6 ounces. But they are ſo ſafe that I commonly give them to big bellied * Women, to Ancient People, or to * Children of three quarters of a year old or under.

* *The Wives of* Will. Hartly, *and* Rich Read. Hen. Limbrice, *all of* Aldingbourn *near* Chicheſter.
* Jane Goodman *of* Heyſhot.
* *Theſe are the beſt to prevent the Marks.*

Now theſe * Antimonial Vomits do (for the moſt part) keep the ſame order in working, as to the time, and you may take it any time of the day, either full or faſting, it matters not, if the Phyſick be but rightly prepared.

When you have drank your Phyſick alone, then faſt an Hour after it, walking a little if you

are

are able (for I have often given them to ſuch * Patients as could hardly turn on their Beds without help) in which time it will work of it ſelf (if it be ſtrong enough) if not, take near a quarter ſo much as you took at the firſt and ſtir again.

* *Goodwife* Stone *at the* Anchor *Inn in* Liphook, *on* Portſmouth *Road.*
And Mrs. Bell *then of* Wick *by* Chicheſter.

When the Patient hath Caſt once, give him a large draught of warm Gray Poſſet-drink immediately after the Caſting; doing ſo every time that he Caſteth.

And becauſe I have ſeen ſome Country-People make their Poſſet-drink very ill, I will tell you how, and likewiſe how much I do uſually make to be imploy'd in the working of one Purge.

I take moſt commonly two Quarts of Milk, and when it is ready to boil I do pour thereinto a quart of ſtrong Beer but not too ſtale (becauſe that would make the poſſet have a ſowre Taſte) and ſo let it ſtand over the fire until it be clear.

For the moſt part theſe Vomits are juſt two Hours in the working. And for my *Emeto Cathar* (or vomiting Purge) you may eat, drink, or ſleep as ſoon as it is over, but commonly they do chuſe to lie down on a Bed.

And

And that Night I do uſually give the *Patient* three of my *Fever Pills* as big as a peaſe, and a draught of ſtrong Liquor after them, having ſupped (either not at all, or) two hours before.

And in regard many people loath *Poſſet-drink* (and not to drink good ſtore of ſome Liquor were like a Laundreſs waſhing with Soap and none or little Water) I will tell you what will do as well, and that is ſtrong mild Beer or Ale: But Broath is not good, and Gruel is much worſe as I have ſeen proved.

There is nothing (as I conceive) material now wanting, if you do but Accept it as kindly, as I have Candidly Communicated the ſame, not reſting on Conjecture, (for there is no Argument beyond Experience) but making a practical Uſe of it. I doubt not but many Thouſands will praiſe God for putting it into my heart to divulge it ſo plainly to the World.

It may be ſome will ſay that there are abundance of abler Artiſts, who might probably have done it more Elegantly. I anſwer, Since they have not done it, there is great need that ſome body elſe ſhould. For it is not he that can lend me a Hundred Pounds that is Thank-worthy; but he that lendeth me Four or Five Pounds to ſerve my Neceſſitous Occaſion. And I ſtudied not * Elegance (or Applauſe) but plainneſs; that it might be the more Univerſally Uſeful.

* Or, *Eloquence.*

Adver-

Advertiſement.

ALL Agues, Sciatica's, the Scurvy, Hypochondriack Melancholy, with many other Chronick Diſeaſes, are Radically Cured by the Author, by Extirpating the occaſional Cauſe thereof.

He alſo gives ſpeedy Eaſe and Reſt in all putrid Feavers, and Cures them perfectly in few days, if they are not too far gone.

He Cures the Tooth-Ach without drawing the Tooth; and Pleuriſies, and Quinſies, ſpeedily and ſafely, without Bleeding. He hath a ſingular way of Eaſing After-pains, and Gripes in Young Infants; inſomuch that the Nurſes could ſcarcely keep their Beds an Hour together one Night, and there was no need of Riſing the next.

THE

THE POST-SCRIPT To the Indifferent READERS

Within the Compaſs of my Acquaintance.

Gent.

I Would not have you Deſpiſe the Matter for the Meaneſs of the Stile, nor the Subject for the plaineſs of the Authors Coat; for a Man is no more known by his Raiment, than a good Horſe by his Trappings, or a good Gun by the Stock. Be not carried away from the Truth with the Gingling Eloquence of ſuch who by Flattery have gained a Repute in the World, but try the matter by your own Reaſon, and Senſes; according to that ſaying of *Ariſtotle*, That *we ought to give credit to Reaſon, if the things*

of

of Reaſon agree with Experience. I ſay Try, Enquire, not what is reported of me, (for Ill-Will and Self-Intereſt pervert Judgment) therefore enquire of thoſe that have been my Patients, of what Cures have been done by me of all kinds; whereof many are ſuch as are generally accounted uncurable. But no more of this at preſent

But a Word or two of Fevers, in this Diſeaſe it is known far and near that my practice hath been quite contrary to the common Cuſtom; I thinking it no ſhame to follow Truth, although therefore very few will follow me, the Major Part aiming more at Greatneſs than Goodneſs. And as an Ingenuous Man ſaid once, That *although Truth ought to be followed by all, yet he that keeps too cloſe to its heels might chance to have his Teeth daſh'd out*; ſo have I been in danger often for no other Offence. For I am of his opinion who ſaid, *To follow* Gallen *any farther than he follows Truth is great wickedneſs.*

Now it cannot ſeem ſtrange to any Intelligent Perſon that I ſhould ever and anon be followed with ſuch cruel Clamors, making all people believe (who are ignorant of my practice) that thorow Ignorance and want of good Remedies, I deſtroy moſt that I do take in hand; when the Authors themſelves know that it is as full of Falſity as the Sun is full of Light. But herein they play the Fox that diſpraiſed thoſe * Hens and * Grapes for nought, which he could not reach to Taſte.

* *Chimical Vomits and other Chimical Remedies.*

For I do believe there is not one of a Hundred that goeth so warily upon the Art of Healing as I did, being above Twelve Years a curious Searcher into *Galens* Doctrine; and as strict an observer of their practice that were his Followers, before I did meddle with the Administration of Physick; but I do assure you that I received more satisfaction in reading one Chymical * Author of about four or five shillings price, than from all the books that came to my hand in all that time. And I never durst to profess any thing in the Art, but with great doubting before.

Then pray consider what a bitter exigent I was at, that must either forsake Truth it self, (of which our merciful Father had now discovered a Glimpse to me to sweeten my Labours) or else I must forsake the splendid Society of all the Professors both Chyrurgical and Physical, within many Miles of my dwelling; for such was my unhappiness that there was not one professing the Art of healing that did rightly understand either Astrology or Chymistry, within fifteen Miles, or I suppose twenty.

Now I will tell you some of their Practices. Never was any poor Mouse more narrowly watched by the Vigilant Cat, than I have been by them, or some of their deluded followers, so that if a Patient Fortune to miscarry under my care, it is presently ascribed to me or my Chymical Remedies, because I often act contrary to the Edicts

of

of the Female Counſel, and will not *Lead* my Patients by Bleeding, Cupping, Bliſters, *&c.* (as it were through an Earthly Purgatory) *Alamode* to their Grave, hereby I ſay if a Patient of mine Dye, they report all the Country over that I kill'd him or her; with moſt bitter Hyperbolical, falſe Aggravations, as extream ſwelling, it never worked, it was too ſtrong, *&c.* when it is well known to Thouſands now living that if my purging Phyſick never work it doth no hurt, which hath made me the bolder in uſing it; nor ever have I had a Patient that died whilſt the *Vomit* ſtrained them, nor above one of a thouſand within twenty four hours after its working was over. Now as watchful as my Antagoniſts have been, let them prove to the contrary and I will ſubſcribe a paper of Recantation, if their Evidence be unintereſted perſons of Credit.

I muſt yet come cloſer, if they be angry I cannot help it, nor care I for it.

Are not ordinary Feavers the means to carry a great number of people to their Graves yearly? Let them look over their Books and then tell me, if they have not loſt out of the like number ten for my one.

If this ſoap will not waſh off the Dirt with which I have been ſo unworthily beſpattered; I will offer one more ſcowring Remedy. Let any of them come to matter of Fact, and abide but a fair Trial; and I will loſe Five Guinnies, if I do not Cure of Febrile Patients two for their one.

But I ſuppoſe they will ſay, they hardly know any practice that I have had in this kind. I believe ſo too, but it is becauſe I cure any Fever (except *Hectick* and *Peſtilential*) in few days, if I am called as ſoon as the patient doth appear to be very ill and then it is looked at as a thing not worth noting. But you *T's* that cannot Credit my Report without proof, if you are neer *Chicheſter* pray enquire of Mr. *Jennings* his Daughter, Miſtreſs *Godfrey*, and if any thing thereabout will make againſt my Diſcourſe I make no doubt but I have a ſort of ſuch *Friends* as will diſcover the buſineſs without troubling me to ſearch either my Notes or Memory.

Beſides hers being a putrid Fever, I will tell you ſomewhat concerning a Malignant Fever. In the year 80 or 81, there were great Numbers of people died of ſuch Fevers, many whereof were taken with Vomiting, *&c.* Yet I had the Good Fortune to cure Eighteen in the Pariſh of *Aldingbourn* not one dying in that great compaſs of that Diſeaſe; Mr. *Henry Whitington* and his Wife being two of them.

Now it remains that I give a Reaſon for this tedious Poſt-ſcript and ſo conclude.

Yet I had overſlipt one thing being very proper to be ſpoken of; and that is that ſince the whole Treatiſe is concerning the ſmall pox, to ſay a word or two of my Experience herein.

When this Diſtemper did rage ſo much in and about *Chicheſter*, (ten or a dozen years ſince) it

was

was a great many that fell under my Care, I believe ſixty at the leaſt and yet I loſt but one Perſon of the Diſeaſe. Nor was one of my Patients marked with them, to be ſeen but half a year after. My ſucceſs being ſuch that many people thought themſelves almoſt out of danger, if they could but get one of thoſe Nurſes into their houſes that did uſe to Tend my Patients.

Now as to the Reaſon of this Poſt-ſcript, I having by Study and Labour attained to a far better, ſafer and ſpeedier way of curing Diſeaſes, than was ever taught by *Galen*, did think my ſelf bound in Conſcience to give my Neighbours warning of the danger of their *Botcherly*, *Butcherly*, *Cruel* manner of practice, of Bleeding, Bliſters, Cupping, Cauteries, Actual and Potential Fontinels, *&c.* whereby I (like *Paul* at *Epheſus*) did engage the whole Tribe of the Medicinal Art againſt me; and this was not unreaſonable neither, for if they loſe theſe, the chief profit of their Trade is gone.

Then do but conſider how vain a thing it is, for one ſingle perſon to ſtand upon his guard againſt a Multitude of mad, reſolute, ſelf-will'd oppoſers. It is but like one going about to extinguiſh a Heath-fire, when there are above one hundred others as exquiſite perſons, as induſtriouſly imploy'd to kindle the ſaid fire in freſh places whilſt he is putting it out where it firſt aroſe. So for me to make any defence againſt ſo violent and numerous, mad, heady kind of people,

were

were but like barking againſt the Wind; or a *Hare* to undertake to Expoſtulate with a Pack of Hounds.

For me to loſe a Patient, there is a Clamor preſently juſt like that in a Country Village, when a Dog hath kill'd a Sheep; but for a ſcore of theirs to die, there's no more Notice taken of it than for as many Sheep to loſe their Lives in a Butchers Slaughter-Houſe.

For the Female Jury have always this healing Balſam ready; *Why he did as much as the Art of Man could do, but alas his time was come.* Very true, and ſo is his time come that is hanged, although perhaps he might have lived much longer had not the Executioner's unlucky Knot prevented him.

FINIS.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COPY IN THE

HENRY E. HUNTINGTON LIBRARY

FOR REFERENCE ONLY. NOT FOR REPRODUCTION